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PROF. GREENER'S SALARY.

IT MAKES TROUBLE AMONG GRANT MONUMENT TRUSTEES,

Several Members of the Executive Com mittee Wish to Reduce It from \$3,400 to Nothing, and Others, Including the as It Is-Wirepulling at Meetings, and Fore month now the most extraordinary de-

velopments have been cropping out in military circles concerning the Grant monument fund. No midsummer lassitude has interfered with the interest in what promises to become the most interesting fight which the Executive Committee of Trustees have had since the organization of the fund. From all that can be learned now this trouble will culminate at the next meeting of the committee on Sept. 7.

The fight centres round one man, Prof. Bichard T. Greener, a trustee of the fund and secretary of the Executive Committee. For five years, as secretary, he has drawn a salary averaging \$2,000 a year. Prof. Greener's salary is now \$2,400. Several trustees object to paying any salary at all, and the fight among them is over this question. The Executive Committee comprises ex-

Maror William R. Grace. President of the Board of Trustees: Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Chairman of the Executive Committee: Col. Elliott P. Shepard. Vice-President of the Board and Chairman of the Building Committee: Horace L. Hotchkiss, Treasurer; Cornelius O'Rellly Edward M. Knox, ex-Gov. Alonzo B. Cornell. Bidney Dillon. and Adolph L. Sanger, ex-President of the Board of Aldermen. The political complexion of these gentlemen, while not for a moment considered a factor in the disturbance, is interesting. Mr. Grace, Mr. O'Rollly, Mr. Knoz. and Mr. Sanger are County Democrats, and Mr. Dillon has hitherto a ted with them. Gen. Collis. Col. Shepard, ex-Gov. Cor-Mayor Grace and his three associate County Democrate and Mr. Dillon believe that Prot. Greener should receive the salary of \$2.400 lican associates believe that Prof. Greener's salary should be abolished and the Professor

turned off to other pastures.
The trouble over the Professor's salary, it the Executive Committee. At least, it was then that the premonitory rumbling was first started at the July meeting of the Executive Committee. At least, it was then that the premonitory rumbling was first started that for several months being Gen. Coilis into a his three identification associates had been greatly dissatisged because Pri-f. Greener received what they considered a most exorbitant salary. At this July meeting ten. Coilis introduced a resolution declaring in effect that the office of secretary to be committee should not be a sair distance of the committee and the first care of Gen. Coilis and his three freinds. Agr. O'Reilly voted against it, and Frof. Greener of Gen. Coilis and his three freinds. Agr. O'Reilly voted against it, and Frof. Greener did not vote. It was thought after that resolution was adonted there would be no further trouble over the matter. Frof. Greener and not an extent of the committee of the c appears, first started at the July meeting of the Executive Committee. At least, it was

meeting on Aug. 3. Prof. Greener and his friends hat no nower to call a meeting for Aug. 7. They should have waited, it is insisted, until Sopt. 1 before springing the resolution restoring the salary to Prof. Greener. The man contest on Sopt. 7 will be started on this interesting point in the dispute.

The opponents of the Professor have been gathering annuaution. There are no half-way measures in dispute. It is openly declared that if the Professor's salary be continued. Mr. Hotchkies will undeabtedly resign as Treasurer, and the Professor's other opponents will

Hotelskiss will undoubtedly resign as Treasurer, and the Protessor's other components will present the matter to the Legislature at Albany this winter. Ameniments to the charter incorporating the Grant Monument Fund are threatened. These amendments the exarter incorporating the Grant Monument Fund are threatened. These amendments it is declared, will either repeal the act incorporating the association, or prohibit the cayment of any schart yo any trustee or secretary, or name additional trustees who will push the work with view, and among these new trustees it is proposed if the light measured to the work method with the fund to the payment of a salary to anybody connected with the tind.

The arguments of teen, C. Ils and his friends against paying Prof. Orcener a salary are based, it is claime if upon said experiences, the of these it is a sected, happened to Treasurer Hotelkess on the Stock Exchange, of which he is a member. It appears that Mr. Hotelkies, in his entimistate desire to swell the fund, went among his fellow members for subscriptions. He found framy willing to contribute, and after much laborious encleavor, he secured a subscript in list amounting to \$5,000. Then by some unineks accident one of the contributors learned that the committee paid Prof. Orcener a calary of \$2,200. He also istrated that the Professor was a trustee of the dund and he recommortally withdrew his name from the subscription paper. The news of his a tion spread among the other contributors and to a man they withdrew his name from the subscription paper. The news of his a tion spread among the other contributors and to a man they withdrew his name from the subscription paper. The fire and contributors and to a man they withdrew his name from the subscription paper. The fire of a first which of the contributors and to a man they withdrew his name from the subscription has a first with the resistance of the found of a first in the G. A. ii. become the condition of the monthly measured that a year, and they work lie asait, and t present the matter to the Legislature at Al-bany this winter. Amendments to the charter

Through the columns of your paper we have for the first time learned that a portion of the money raised to erect a form over the remains of our intertions communior team, teach to found diversed from the first time of the money and the first time of the second first time of the first time of the first time of the first time of the first time of a sacred trust and hope well around the money of a sacred trust and hope well around the first money of a sacred trust and hope well who continue to call public attention to the facts until it remains the according and a shame that such a time should have existed and been been a served for a sugary years.

J. Il HORTON, late Lieutenaut-Council Mat Peonsylvania Younders.

John N. Wall. Late Lieutenant Colone: 156th N. V. V. He said that he was going to equip his railJan'in S. Kellender, late Lieutenant Battery E.
First Princett N. V. Light Artillery.
JAN'E O. STINING, late Colone: Threy eighth N. V.
Volunteers and Brevet Prigadier Contern.
U. B. Wallistinini, late Lieutenant Colone: and
Quartermaster leath Army Corps.
Levi Allier, late Captain A Company, Twentyfirst Regiment New York Volunteers and Aids to
Gen. Selfy.

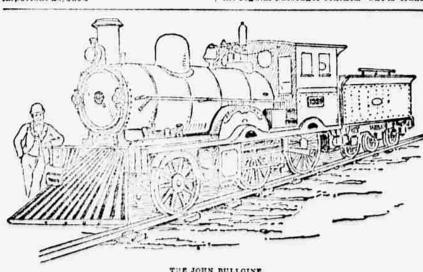
Other contents the Lieutenant and Aids to
Other contents the Colone: 156th N. V. V.
He said that he was going to equip his railronds in the Argentine Regulate at the time.
He said that he was going to equip his railronds with American locomotics, because
they are the only engines that can be used on
any sort of roadied-s, good, bad, or indifferent.
The English engines he said, will run well
only on the most soil roadieds, heavily hallasted feature of the contents of the Argentine Restauch at the time.
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"SHE'S PRETTY AS A BOMAN."

The John Bullgine That is Now Plying Between New York and Philadelphia, What the great and only Sam Carpenter calls 'the John Baltgine" is gathering crowds around it every day in the Pennsylvania Ballcomotive of the Peacock pattern, from Manchester. England. It is as ugiv as sin, is the general verdict of those who lo k at it for the first time. Its plaint as is its first impressive feature, for it looks like a great casing of black iron all in one pie c. The smokestack and the dome un ! cab are all that one sees on top of it. while at the sides it seems to have one big driver to the middle set under a curved hood, precisely like a paddle box on a steam out. Tils exposed wheel is one of the forward drivers. The back pair of drivers are hidden under the cab. If it was not for the call the big black mass would look like all the Lecomotives one sees in England, Where our cabs are jut the English engines have a simple-shie dof thin iron, with a stend-r wall, perhaps eighteen inches wide, at the sides. This Bullgine, or 1,320, as she is officially named, came over without a cab, but our climate is too seve o in the winter for engineers and firemen to stand out in the open air, and, there ore, a regulation house was built upon her. A cowent-her or tilet has also been added. the English locomotive being destitute of that

her and start her two or three times before sheld go that engines will pick up a train and wate right eaten he tunne you know."

John A. Covert, the road foreman, is a graduate from the ranks. Ten years ago he ran Long-loxed Number Ten." which took a reporter of The Sun to Philadelphia quicker than any one had ever gone there before. He said that it was understood that she was of the best up of English engine when she was bought, but it has since been learned that there is a saill better model over there. She there is a still better model over there. She was shipped here in pieces, the boiler being in one biece, of course. She was put to ether and set up in Altoona, and has now been running include in Altoona, and has now been running between New York and Philadelphia for some time. She is a compound engine. She has two fourteen-inch high-pressure evilinders to run the near drivers and a thirty-inch low-pressure evilinders to run the near drivers and a thirty-inch low-pressure evilinders for the rear drivers, and is then exhausted into a big low-pre-sure evileder which is forward under the stack. From that the steam exhausted into a big low-pre-sure evileder which is forward under the stack. She was as stiff and hard it was impassible for the men to stay on her at first. She had slight spiral springs when she came to this country, and when she was running she would do-e these springs down solidy and then fly up from them so as to fling the engineer off his feet as he stood on the floor of the cat, When she flung her weight down on those springs the joit would be something frightful. That would not do at all so the spirals were taken out, and new regulation leaf springs, such as our engines have, were rut on her. Now she will lose a lew seconds in every mile. She is not so fast as the Pennsylvania F-class engines. When she has pulled eleven cars, but many of them were express cars and other lighter cars than the regular passenger coaches. She is cranky



In view of the everlasting conflict between Englishmen and Americans as to which country possesses the better railway road to is an i rolling stock, it struck a reporter of Tim Sun that it would be interesting to learn what experiwith their English machine. But first let it be said that the reporter once met in England A great contractor, who was building rad-roads in the Argentine Resemble at the time.

at starting. The engineers do not like her or anything about her, but two of them—Kerr and Harman—have not allowed prejudice to stand to the way of a fair trial of her, and they have made her do her best.

The Pullgine does sare coal. Engineers get what is called a coal premium on all the fuel they are able to save. They are allowed six toomas of coal per mile for every car they carry. What they save out of that is credited to them at the end of each meant. One-hill the value of the coal saving goes to the engineer and themas and one-hal to the company. The constant calculation occupies the time of a great force of certs. Engineer Hartman earned \$23 extra in this way with the John Bulgine last month. He got \$23, his fremen got \$23, his fremen got \$23, the company got \$46, and the total caving was \$22, a considerable sum when the amount in a year is considerable sum when the amount in a year is considerable sum when the amount in a year is considerable sum when the lamb the first of the coal, should be the length of negative when she is running at her best, she is the prettiest sight on the coad, she iles down like a race here or a greybound and she lengs ahead so that you get the full idea of force and speed personlided in the most ilctures jue manner. She's as pretty as a weman she don't look pretty when you first see her. No more does many a woman whom you afterward think is beautiful. Stand about thirty feel of, at the side of the road, and see her come along and she's the finest think you care say at the head of a train. She has about the force or darks ahead, holding herself down to be track and letting out for all she is worth. On our engines, you know, the power is applied at the sines exclusively, but here is right in the centre, and she keeps as steady as a milliwheel. She make very little noise, because where our engines schaust into the stack at ninety pounds preserved. The English engines, he said, will run well only on the most soil transleds, heavily hallasted leavily raited and evenly had. They are rised and it they go an on a cugh took will rake the heavily raited and evenly had. They are rised and it they go an on a cugh took will rake the heavily raited and evenly had. They are rised and it they go an on a cugh took will rake the heavily raited and evenly had. They month by this promium.

"But "said it Covert, "you ought to see heavily had a lines are said in his leads and the heavily had a lines are seening, not to mind what sort of use they go.

Ingineer merr, the or he best of the quick train one heart cane he best of the part had been shed for one and speed personfiled in the most historial techniques and the heavily when he got me built rount e dostratcher. "How is she father woman. She don't look pretty when you get the full black of or read, and see her. No more does many a woman whom you afterward think is beautiful. Stand about the very way he well as what hey call a low-ressue wither she was they call a low-ressue wither she has pathed with a life your many of cold it don't know whether stalls all they claim for it, but I do know that she so the centre, and she heaps as all they claim for it, but I do know that she so the centre and the was done has don't seem to have a large and she were had been as a line you had the said and they can make the saids all they claim for it, but I do know that she so the centre, and she keeps as all they claim for it, but I do know that she so the centre and then she don't seem to have power enough to start herself. I have to back

THE BLOOD TAX IN THE PYRENEES. For Murders Committed in 1375, the Pens-

ants Pay Money to Spanish Neighbora From the London Times. The Independant des Basses-Pyrénées publishes a very interesting description written by M. Alfred Cadier, a French Protestant elergyman at I'au, of a ceremonial which he witnessed a short time ago on the frontier of France and Spain. This consisted in the payment of a blood tax, and it appears that there are two or three places in the Pyrenees where the custom, founded upon the belief that "a murder committed by the inhabitants of a village or canton upon those of an adjoining village or canton must forever remain a burden upon the descendants of their descend-ants." is still observed. Thus, about the middle of the fourteenth century, the inhabitants of the valley of Lavedan, having massacred the defenceless residents of Aspe, were condemned by the I'ope to pay a perpetual tax of 30 s. is, which was layled upon twenty-two villages and paid up to the time of the revolution. In the thireeanth century, if not earlier, a similar crime was committed between the vallers of iluretons in French Navarra, and incard in Spanish Navarra.

Varra, and incard in Spanish Navarra.

Varra, and incard in Spanish Navarra, and incard in the former than the control of the former were ordered by the foom to discharge is paid still, the ceremony taking piace annually of July 13 in the mountains, about seven hours' march from Osse, at the pass known as La Peyrs St. Martin. It is thus described by M. Cadier: "A crowd of people is to be seen making their way to the rendezvous. The shepherds of the Baistons vailey, with their red waistocats intersuctand with dark threads, the Mayors and delegates of the villages of afterio. I cannot a summit, and issue the clergy, represented by the priest of St. Amerace and two curates, and a lew English tourists from Osse helped to make up this singular assembly. When we reached the nurrow stone which marks off the frontier, with the name St. Martin inscribed upon the two sides of it in French and Spanish, we found ourselves face to face with the Spaniards, who formed a immoning error.

In many the part of Lord Chief Justee. He was wearing a black role bordered with red, and a large collarate by way of bands, while he carried in his hand the wand of justice, in the anape of a black side with a silver knob. The Acadese of three or four other blanding black the samp of a black side with a silver knob. The Acadese of three or four other blanding the were accompanied by a numerous suite make up of delegates from the general price of the control of the value of the part of the par

HE SAVED THE LEVER

of Herolem that Gave Little Peters Easy Life Thereafter. From the Philadelphia Times. For days the river had been rising. The

leves above were gone for miles and miles, and the mad waters had swept over the banks. carrying fortunes and even lives before them. On one of the big plantations opposite Shreveport every effort was withstand the flood. Hands were collected from every cabin and recruited from all the adjoining places to strengthen the watera man's foot,

soaked levees, which shook on the pressure of a man's foot.

It was almost dusk, but the men who had not rested for days worked with the strength of fresh vigor as the voice of Tom Aiken, the planter, directed them and cheered them on to the task which seemed so hopeless as the water crept steadily and steadily higher. But for the fact that every one was busy with his work, all tile negro boy, who suddenly drouped his spade and tole away betwixt the wheels of the big sand wagon, might have been seen as he scurried, way around the curve in the embankment.

He ran quickly along for a full quarter of a mile without looking back, down the narrow, elippery road that was left between the catton rows and the levee. The boy slackened his pace when he became convinced that no one was in pursuit of him, and as he did so he heard the loud cheery voice of Tom Aiken back at the break: All work together, the boy said. Yessir, but you bet dis here nigger done thed er workin' logelder. Ise gwins to aleep. I is I an shot my eyes for two whole days an' nights, an' I gwine round the plint to Aun' Viny's an' go to sleen.

In his eagerness to reach the coveted goal the little negro quickened his noce again. It was now almost dark but his eyes had grown accustomed to the gloom. He could see the curving line of the levee, which seemed to tremble with a premonition of its own inadequary; he could see all the waterpoole in the road. His little legs had measured perhaps a mile more when the ominous roar of the river made him sion and peer over the levee at the rushing waters.

As he excamised up the slippery bank a clod of loosened earth fell heavily into the road below, and through the crifice which it left a little stream of muddy water trickied. The boy caught he heak cloidly when the water ran over his hand.

"Lordy," he exclaimed. "Dere's gwine to be a break right here. Lordy! What I

tle stream of muddy water trickled. The boy caught his breath quickly when the water ran over his hand.

"Lordy." he exclaimed. "Dere's gwine to be a break right here. Lordy! Lordy! what I gwine do."

He stopped to reconsider. There was still another mile before he could reach the point, and he knew there were only a few old woman in the cabine there, and he could get no help from that source. It was more than a mile back to where the men were working, and he was alraid to show himself there after having run away. Beslies there was not a moment to lose; what was to be done? The toy knew that a great responsibility rested upon him. If the little opening were not stopped immediately it was only a question of a few mements before the levee would be swept away. He stood up and looked about him. There was no one in sight. He thought he might find a bag of sand droppe; by a bassing wagon, but there was nom. With a suiden purpose he turned and sat down over the little crevice through which the water came. The soft earth yielded to his weight, and with his hands and feet he pressed it about him, patting it to make it figm.

through which the water came. The soft earth yielded to his weight, and with his hands and to be the pressed it about him, patting it to make it if m.

The difficulty had been solved without his voiltion aimost. It was constoned that he thought of the consequences. He call cultard in his nurea-coning way that it was a colock. How long weight he have a large to remain the ref. For aught he knew, clarace to remain the ref. For aught he knew, clarace to remain the ref. For aught he knew, clarace to remain the ref. For aught he knew, clarace to remain the ref. For aught he knew, clarace to remain the ref. For aught he knew, clarace to remain the ref. For aught he water than the reversas would open that.

He began to safer by and britton his cramped position, but he dared not move exon that he he waters of him if he should got os seep. He water and the remain he recommend to him the should got os seep. He water and the remain and ruis the coxton, would it make any difference then that he had tiled to save it? He waters in augusted graver heads than his, the hooting of the owners when the remaining the remainin

stand it till I ride back and get help to fill the break? It will open as soon as you move." "Yessir; but hurry, boss," answere! the Yessir; but hurry, boss," answere the boy.

As Aikon turned to remount he heard the sound of boat-wheels around the curve and the whistle sounded out hearsely.

By George "exclaimed Alken, "there's a boat and three more inches of water will too the leves here and then all is lost.

In a few moments the boat rounded the curve and the big lights shone out across the water. curve and the big lights shone out across the water.

"The Marsden." Aiken said. as he saw the two smokestacks." with Morton at the wheel: I shail have to light for it."

So saying, he picked up his gun from where he had dropped it when he desmounted, and strode on up stream to meet the hoat.

"Steer for the other side." he called out when the boat was in halling distance.

"I'm running this machine," responded the coarse voice of Morton, "and I gue-s the river is free."

Aiken could see the little tongues of waters they overlapped the hanks above. If the boat did not turn she would send the water over its levee lower down where the boy was, and is and the whole embankment would be sucked in. There was no time to be lost.

Swinging the lantern above his heat so that Morton might see him, he diung his rifle to his shoulder and called back: "Come another foot nearer to this shore and you are a dead man."

Morton knew what manner of man he had to deal with. The wheel reversed, the boat mas already submerged.

"All right now, Pete," said Aiken gently, patting the boy's muddy pate. "I'll go on and be back in a few moments."

When they came by land by and put sandbaks in the hole Pete had been covering the little fellow was too weak to speak or to stand, and Mr. Aiken took him up in his arms and himself carried him to the house.

And now Pete does nothing but ride on the back seat of the carriage to open mates for the driver or to carry parcels when Tom Aiken's pretty wile goes to Streavent the little hero whe saved the plantation.

## **BADECZEMA ON LIMB**

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I have been afflicted with a sore limb, which the doctors called eczema. My limb from the knee to the foot was one mass of running sores. The doctors bandaged it every day lot a week, and every time in the bandare was le moved a large scab would come oil, and the blood pour down. I got one buttle of the CURA RESOLVENT one box CUTICIRA and one cake CUTICIRA SOAP, and the cured me. I told a lady who was similarly affilied to use it, and it cured her a ship gratefully acknowledge that it was CUTICIRA that cured me.

Mrs. KATE BEARD, Orange Valley, N. J.

Inherited Scrofula My nose was of a most pronounced crimson hus, the result of innertied seredula. I using seed untellable mortification daily, and tried senough remedies to stock a drug store without deriving the slightest benefit. I the tis CUTICE his REMEDIES, and the most is to fing results followed their use. I am all refines without the commitment of the continuous ended to be set of the continuous ended to be set of the continuous ended the continuous ended

The new Blood and Skin Purifler and press and less of Humor Lemedies internay of cleanse the blood of all impuritles and less of the course of

whether itening burning a utous, or hereditary, when all other removes tail.

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